

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1805.

[No. 1445]

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY next,
at 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,
RUM

bls. and bls. French Brandy in pipes,
pipes and bls.
Whisky and Apple Brandy in bls.
in hds. tierces and bls.

White and brown Soap and
in boxes,
and dipt Candles
in kegs, boxes and jars,
in kegs and frails,
Ware in crates,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Also,
A Variety of DRY GOODS,
among which are

Cloths, Coatings, Kersemeres,
Plains, Kerseys, Negro Cottons,
Ruffs, Blackies, blue Friezes,
Ruffs, Blue Friezes, Yarns, Checkings,
Dyestuffs, and Calicoes,
Linen, Silks, &c.
Quilts and Ticksburgs,
Muslin and Muslin Handkerchiefs,
Muslin and Table Cloths,
Handkerchiefs,
Colored Threads, Hats and sundry other
wares.

Philip G. Marshall.

For Freight or Charter,
The SHIP
HETTY,
Charles C. Russell, Master;
Now expected in from Liverpool,
from whence she was to sail the
14th September for Alexandria.
The ship is about three years old, 235 tons bur-
den, sheathed last summer, and is a first rate
ship.
John G. Ladd.

Mandeville and Jameffon,
OFFER FOR SALE,
For Cash, Produce, or on the usual Credit;
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
LIQUORS & GROCERIES,
Consisting of

Muscovado Sugars, of various qua-
lities.
Philadelphia and Alexandria Loaf and Lump
Sugar.
Jamaica,
St. Vincents, and } In hds. &c.
N. E. Rum,
Old Jamaica Spirits, for family use,
Rach and Apole Brandy,
Cognac and Bourdeaux do.
Holland and Country Geneva,
50 barrels strong and fine flavored Rye Whis-
ky.

WINE.
Madeira,
Sherry,
Old Port,
Lisbon,
Malaga, and
Portwine.
50 cases St. Raphael Medoc Claret,
1 butt old 4th proof Irish Whiskey,
100 cases West S. Hiedam Gin.
A few hogheads of choice Molasses,
Tennessee and Georgia Cotton.
Cannons,
Imperial,
Hyson,
Young Hyson,
Souchong,
Hyson-skin, and
Pohoa

TEAS,
Very carefully selected
from the best cargoes for
country trade and family
use.

Green Coffee, Chocolate, Pearl Barley, Rice,
Rice, Fig-Blue, Soap, Mustard, Rapee and
Lard Snuff.
SPICES—Pimento, Pepper, Cloves, Cassia,
Nutmegs and Mace.
Ginger, rice and ground.
Rafan and Oleanit Indigo, Madder, Cop-
pers, Alum and Brimstone.
Patent Shot, assorted, from BB to No. 9.
Lead, Hunter's Pipes, Bags Wax, Wrap-
ping Paper, Demijohns, Refined Salt Petre,
&c.

Mould and Dipt Candles.
Gunpowder of various sizes,
&c. &c.

FOR SALE,
A likely NEGRO BOY, about 12 or
13 years old.
Enquire of the Printer.

For BOSTON.



The Schooner
Sally Barker Winsor,
SHUBEL DUNHAM, Mat.

to sail by the middle of next
week, should a sufficiency of
freight offer. For terms apply to the master on
board, or to

Faxon, Metcalf, & Co.

Corner of Prince and Water street,
Who have received by said schooner,
90 tons Plaster Paris,
8 pipe Holland Gin,
4 do French Brandy,
50 barrels Boston Pork,
90 Tier,
100 casks wrapping paper, and a general as-
sortment of Shoes. Also a few pair Sawgrass
Boards, remain cheap.
November 6.

To be sold at Public Auction,
On WEDNESDAY the 25th inst. at Stewart and
Bell's wharf in George Town,
The SCHOONER
WILLIAM & MARY
Burthen upwards of forty eight
tons. A credit of 4 and 6 months
will be given. Negotiable notes with approved
indorsers on either of the banks of George-town,
the city of Washington, or Alexandria will be
received.

Wm. A. Washington.
Rock Hill, }
N 41 } (6) 24wts.

For Cows and a Market,
The Ship Ann,
Captain BRADFORD.
A few hogheads tobacco, and
casks or bags of coffee, will be
taken on board at a moderate
freight, and the usual advances
made if addressed to Messrs. Thomas Middleton
and Co. of London.

Robert T. Hoar & Co.
WHO HAVE FOR SALE,
A good assortment of German Lin-
ens.

FOR LIVERPOOL—(Direc.)
THE SHIP
UNITED STATES,
An established
REGULAR TRADER.

A part of her Cargo being ready, the remain-
der will be taken on moderate terms. For
freight or passage, apply to
Ricketts, Newton & Co.

For Amsterdam—Direc.
THE SHIP
ALEXANDRIA,
Capt. William Weston,
Will commence loading in two days, Three
Hundred hogheads Tobacco, of her cargo being
ready, the remainder and small freight will be
taken on moderate terms, with liberty of con-
signment, or if consigned to W. & J. Willink,
a liberal advance will be made in Bills on Lon-
don or Amsterdam, or Cash at the Baltimore ex-
change. Apply to

Washington Bowie,
George Town, or
Lawson & Fowle,
Alexandria.

October 8.

For Sale, or Freight,
To any Port in the United States, or
to the West-Indies,
The new Sloop BRIG
RISING STATES,
John Jenckes, MASTER;
Now at Harper's Wharf, having excellent ac-
commodations for Freight, or Passage. Apply
to the MASTER on board, or to

John G. Ladd.

For Sale, on a liberal credit,
The SCHOONER
FAIR AMERICAN,
Burthen about 70 tons or 500
barrels, between 4 and 5 years
old, sails fast, and is in complete
order to receive a cargo. For terms apply to
James Bacon,
Corner of King and Washington streets.

October 22.

The highest price given for
clean Linen Rags, by the Printer of
his paper.

TUNIS CRAVEN.

Has received by the late arrivals an elegant as-
sortment of
GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—
London superfine Cloths
and Cassimeres,
Bennett's patent Cords,
Do. Waistcoatings,
Silks, Moleskins, Flo-
rentines,
Imperial, clouded and
white Marfelles,
Taffinets, Swandowns,
Flannels, rose Blankets,
Gingres, Plains,
Kerseys, Halfblacks,
Lamb's Wool, Worsted,
Cotton and Silk Ho-
sery,
Irish & Flanders Sheet-
ings,
4-4 & Irish Linens,
Shirting Cotton,
Long Lawns,
Linen Cambricks,
Dimities, Cambricks do.

He daily expects an additional
assortment of FALL GOODS.

LANDING,
From the Sloop PACKET, Captain NEWCOMB
Spermaceti strained Oil, of nice
quality, for lamps.
Mould and dipped Tallow Candles.
A quantity of Clieft.
A few boxes Gunpowder.
Young Hyson and Hyson skin Teas.
Boxes Lemons, and pipes Port Wine,
FOR SALE, by
John G. Ladd.

We have just Received
A FEW BOXES OF
CHEWING TOBACCO,
Which is laid to be superior in quality to Caven-
dish—ALSO
Forty barrels of TAR,
Which will be sold low.
Hewes & Miller.

October 20.

Bellona Gunpowder and Seal-
Leather.
50 casks Baltimore Bellona Gunpowder
100 fides red Seal Leather
New England Rum, and a few hogheads St.
Vincent Molasses, of a very superior quality for
retailing;
Just received and for Sale, by
Lawson & Fowle.

October 29.

JUST RECEIVED,
And for sale,
Fifty barrels PRIME PORK.
William Hodgson.

October 30.

BUENOS-AYRES HIDES
FOR SALE.

WE have just received 575 large HIDES,
which will be sold low for cash or short
credit
A few tierces of RICE and bls. of PORK.
Hewes & Miller.

October 24.

JUST RECEIVED,
AND FOR SALE,
Twenty cases Claret.
William Hodgson.

October 16.

PUBLIC SALE.
BY virtue of a deed of trust from
James Davidson to the subscriber, for securing
the payment of thirteen hundred dollars to Jo-
seph Thomas and Jessab Faxon, will be exposed
to PUBLIC SALE, to the highest bidder, for
ready money on the premises, on WEDNESDAY
the 13th of November next, at 4 o'clock in the
afternoon, a HOUSE and LOT, on Prince
street, between Water and Fairfax streets, late-
ly occupied by the said James Davidson as a ra-
vern. The house is large and commodious, and
is in a part of the town well calculated for busi-
ness of any kind—and the sale will positively
take place.

G. Deneale, Trustee.

October 24.

Printing, in its various branches,
handsomely executed at this office.

CHEESE.

3000 lbs. CHEESE now landing
from on board the Sloop PACKET from Bolton
—And for Sale by

Lawson & Fowle.

November 5.

Diffolution of Copartnership.
THE Copartnership hitherto existing under
the firm of Joseph Riddle & Co. of Alexandria,
was dissolved the first instant, by mutual con-
sent: All persons that are indebted to, or that
have claims on the firm, are requested to come
forward and settle, as it is desirable to close the
concern as soon as possible. Those who ac-
counts are of long standing are particularly re-
quested to attend to this notice, and make
payments to either of the undersigned.

JOSEPH RIDDLE,
Of Alexandria,
JAMES DALL,
Of Baltimore.

September 18.

JOSEPH RIDDLE.
Has Received by the Ceres and other ships lately
arrived at Baltimore, a considerable part
of his

FALL GOODS;
Which are now opening at his store in Fairfax
street, and daily expects an additional supply in
the United States from Liverpool.

September 23.

FOR SALE,
IN PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY,
Neabco Furnace, and its Ap-
pendages, with 4 or 5000 acres
of Land adjoining.

NEAR the town of Dumfries, and within
four miles of the Potomac. The soil is
generally adapted to the produce of small grain—
and, if too considerable for one purchaser, will
be laid off in lots suitable for small farms. A
description of the land is thought unnecessary. As
those wishing to purchase will no doubt, first
view it. The payments required will be one-
third cash, and the balance in two annual instal-
ments, to be secured by a mortgage on the land,
and so deed will be made until the last payment
is complied with. Any person wishing to pur-
chase, may know the terms by applying to Mr.
Thomas C. Page, living near the premises; who
is fully authorized by me, to sell the whole or
any part.

John Tayloe,
Mount Airy, August 12.

N. B. A valuable Mine Bank,
Maryland, may be had with the Furnace.

Valuable Lands for Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust executed by
Henry Lee to the subscriber, for securing a
debt due from the said Henry Lee, to William
Ludwell Lee, deceased, the following TRACT
of LAND will be sold at Public Auction, on
the premises, on Monday, the 25th day of No-
vember, ensuing, for ready money;
2,800 acres, called Hollis's Marsh,
lying in the county of Westmoreland, and State
of Virginia, adjoining the Stratford estate, and
bordering on the Potomac river.

(Signed)
Bushrod Washington.

Mount Vernon, Oct. 17.

NOTICE.
The Copartnership of Hatterslay &
Reiffinger is this day dissolved by mutual con-
sent.

Hatterslay & Reiffinger.

The business will in future be car-
ried on by

SAMUEL HATTERSLAY.
Who manufactures Ruckskins in va-
rious modes, and has constantly on hand, Buff,
white and black Pastalons and Breeches, Gloves,
Mockskins, &c. manufactured in the most fashion-
able manner.

October 28.

Brick House, &c. to Rent.

TO BE LET,
THE BRICK DWELLING-HOUSE, late-
ly occupied by Thomas Matthews—Like-
wise, the HOUSE and LOT occupied by the
subscriber—who has four elegant EIGHT DAY
CLOCKS for sale.

E. JANNEY.
10th month, 25th.

CREEK INDIANS.

During the present week we have had the company of colonel Benjamin Hawkins, principal superintendent of Indian affairs in the southern department, an interpreter, and six Indian chiefs of the Creek nation. They arrived in this city on Tuesday evening, and left yesterday morning for the city of Washington. Colonel Hawkins was extremely anxious to continue his route, having been particularly instructed by the President to arrive at Washington by the 8th instant or as soon as possible.

The present deputation has been invited to the seat of government to hold a talk for re-organizing the treaty made last year, by which they ceded to the United States that tract of land in the state of Georgia, which lies within the forks of the Oconee and Ocmulgee rivers. By the articles of agreement and cession entered into on the 24th April, 1802, between Georgia and the United States, the United States agreed to extinguish at their own expence and for the use of Georgia, the Indian title to this tract, as a compensation in part for the Yazoo empire. It was with great reluctance that the Creek nation consented to sell their right to this soil, but when the treaty was brought before the senate, for their ratification, it was rejected on account of the high price of the land. The administration, we presume, is now attempting to extinguish the Indian title on more favorable terms.

The principal man of this deputation is the third chief in the nation. The Creeks have three of those head men, whom they call chiefs or speakers. When the first chief is absent on a hunting or a war party, the second commands in his place; when both these are absent, the third chief of the tribe assumes the command. These chiefs preside over the great council of the nation, to which are referred the most important measures: the forming of the laws and the making of peace or war. In the Creek nation this deliberate council amounts to about 400. When the question before them relates to hostilities, they summon to their aid the bravest warriors of their tribe. If they express a great anxiety for their measure, the council draws back, being anxious to throw all the responsibility on them. If they manifest any indifference or opposition to it, the council generally assume a more spirited attitude. In this great council the question is debated until the affair is settled to every one's apparent satisfaction; no man peremptorily adhering to his own opinion, but each giving way and modifying his own, so as to come nearer to the sentiments of the rest. The cessation of the debate becomes the signal of unanimity. No vote is taken in form among them; there is no numbering of the yeas and nays; but the chief simply pronounces in an interrogative tone of voice: "You are agreed then upon this measure?" If it be on a question of war, the principal warrior addresses the chief and demands: "Is it war?" The speaker answers, "it is war"; at that moment the warrior lifts up the tomahawk, and the question is supposed to be irrevocably decided.

The Creeks have five men among them who may be regarded as the historical and legal libraries of the tribe. It is their office to collect and transmit to successive generations their history, antiquities and laws. At their annual festival, these men step forward to describe the different events which have happened to their nation, from the earliest tradition down to the present time. These imperfect records are thus disseminated every year among the whole tribe. When the great council of the nation is in session, these learned traditionaries attend for the purpose of preserving the traditions. They sit by during the debate, indifferent to the reasons and arguments of the speakers, which they are not expected to record; until the chief comes to pronounce the decision and to great is their accuracy that, according to Colonel Hawkins, they preserve the decision in the very words of the President.

The third Chief who is now with the deputation under the name of Cornwell, is represented by colonel Hawkins, as by far the most eloquent man in the Creek nation. He is smaller than the ordinary standard of his tribe, but equally erect in his deportment. Being descended from a white father, he has lost most of the distinguished characteristics of an Indian; the copper complexion; high cheek bones, and thick lips. He speaks English with some ease, but his own language with considerable fluency. We were present at one of the talks which he delivered to his companions, and our own observations confirmed the eulogium of colonel Hawkins. He delivered himself, with such graceful gesture, sweetness of tone, and animation of countenance, as could not fail to please the spectator, though he was ignorant of the subject of his harangue. In one indispensable attribute of an orator, he appeared eminently fitted. He had none of those tremulous feelings of embarrassment or a desire for applause, which generally call off the attention of the speaker from the subject to the spectator. Apparently unaffected by the company who surround him, he passed straight on towards the point, which he was seeking; and upon that, he concentrated the whole energy of his mind. It was a maxim which Cornwell seemed to have thoroughly understood; that no man can command the feelings of another, who is not master of his own.

The subject of this harangue was indeed enough to kindle the eloquence of the untutored orator. He and his companions had just returned

from a visit to the Capitol, the Armoury, the canal, and he took that opportunity of expressing the feeling of his own mind, and of exciting theirs. He told them that a few years since, when he was here with captain McGilvray, he had left this place a small village. He now found it a rich and flourishing city, with an admirable canal and an armoury for furnishing the people with the means of defence. During the war with Great Britain, he said, we had been much in want of arms, though even then we had fought so bravely; and now we had established a manufactory for supplying every soldier in the state with a musket. To what he asked was this great contrast to be ascribed, which a few years had produced in the appearance of the city? It was to the enlightened genius, and the industry, and the civilization of the inhabitants. Could they not profit by this lesson? Could they not do as we did, and be like us, rich in the instruments of war and the materials of enjoyment.

The Creek nation has already made some advances in this career of improvement. Colonel Hawkins, to whom too much praise cannot be given for his humanity and zeal, has now introduced among them the plough, the wheel and the loom. He has recalled them in some measure from their wearisome and precarious life of hunting to the more productive pursuit of agriculture. They now raise a little wheat and a good deal of Indian corn, which they make into meal by pounding it in mortars. The superintendent has however let them the example of abridging the labor of the process, by employing handmills and even erecting a small water mill. Domestic animals have been introduced among them, but none except the cow have been widely diffused. They frequently make butter, and sometimes cheese, of which colonel Hawkins received during the last year from one Indian woman not less than 170 lbs; they have not attained the art of tanning leather, though the superintendent has now established some vats for his own use and for their imitation. The manufactures of the Creek nation cannot be expected to have attained any great proficiency. They raise cotton and weave it into shirting and other clothing. We saw around the leg of the Indian chief, a garter manufactured from wool of a variegated color, and a firm uniform texture.

It is the opinion of colonel Hawkins that the population of the Creek nation was every day becoming less under their ancient regime. The change in the manner of their living has contributed, he thinks, to arrest this depopulation of their country. Their numbers are stationary at present, and he thinks they can bring into the field about 4000 warriors.

But this important revolution in their pursuits has not only contributed to increase their population, but what is still more desirable, the fertility of their nature and the refinement of their manners. The females in particular may boast of the blessings of this auspicious revolution. They are now beginning to enter that second grade, which nations civilized in their manners, but not universally enlightened in their own opinions, uniformly exhibit; when from being the beasts of burden, they become the luxuries and idols of man. We hope there is yet a third gradation in their destiny, which the polished Virginian, as well as the untutored Creek, may hereafter ascend to.

From a late London Magazine.

Case of a person who during 12 years was in a state of complete Inertia.

The following well authenticated case is of so remarkable, and I imagine, so singular a nature, that I even suspect the faculty will find it difficult to give a name to it. History indeed has recorded a curious story respecting the Seven Sleepers, who awoke after having slept many years, and then returning to their native city, found themselves so many strangers at home. In the case I lay before you, you will see a man who during twelve years, appears not to have existed; and though his eyes were open all that time, he had lost their use, with the rest of his senses, till he as suddenly recovered the use of them.

This singular and terrible disorder, in which the soul suddenly loses the full exercise of its faculties, has I think been called by the physicians by the Greek name *katochos*. In this strange disorder the patient remains in the same position of his members, in which he happens to be when all his intellectual and corporeal powers have been suddenly interrupted. He remains with his eyes open, but without seeing; he has neither perception nor hearing during this state; and frequently it is only a few drops of blood, which produce these terrible effects, unless they occasion sudden death.

In the Memoirs of Stockholm, of Oct. 1784, Mr. Arvid Faxe has described the following case; and perhaps being written in the Swedish language, it may come with some novelty to your readers.

"Oluf Olusson, a peasant, in the parish of Rönneby, in the province of Bleeting, now aged 41, had been a sailor in his youth, was of a strong constitution, and had once nearly perished in a storm. He was seized with fever in June, 1771, which appeared

by pains in his body, great heats, and violent head ache; he soon lost his speech, and shortly after, his internal and external senses.

"About a month afterwards, the fever and heats abated; but he had become so lean during his malady, that it was difficult to discover in him a fleshy fibre.—His body resembled that of a skeleton covered by a slight skin.

"He remained lying on his back constantly, and immoveable; his hands on his breast, his legs stretched out, and his eyes generally closed. He passed eleven years in this helpless state, till the summer of 1782. Except a little milk insinuated between his lips, and sometimes a spoonful of wine or brandy, and at the same time a pinch of snuff he absolutely took no other food. No one can recollect, during all this time, that he ever expressed a wish for food. He could pass over four days and sometimes a week, without taking milk. As he had neither flesh nor fat, this constant position did not occasion him any ulcers in his back.

"His brother, Anders Allusson, shewed every fraternal affection for him, and, during these tedious and melancholy years, he sought every means to restore him to life, (for his present state could scarcely be called life,) which the most tender friendship suggested. He boiled some plants, with which he fomented his head frequently. Oluf appeared to recover a certain degree of sensation, regain a little strength, and seemed gradually restored; but he gave no mark of perception or reasoning. He appeared in a restless state, and full of alarm, in the presence of any person.

"In this state he remained a considerable time before would suffer himself to be observed stepping out of his bed, which therefore he generally did in the night, or when the family were out in the fields; then would he drag himself to the spot where he could take a little milk; but frequently, by the unexpected entrance of any one, he was seized with great trepidations, and frequently remain stretched out on the ground without the least capability of motion. At length his brother resolved to make him quit his usual abode, would take him out, give him other nourishment (he never preferred milk,) adding some strengthening substances, bathed his head with cold water, by a spring at some distance from the house. Although the patient had recovered his hearing and feeling, he still remained extremely feeble and meagre, without power of articulation, and with scarcely any trace of reason; habit, however, made him capable of going himself to draw water from the spring to bathe his head.

"Twelve years had elapsed since the commencement of this malady; and he astonished the village when they saw him suddenly recover the use of his physical faculties. This happened on the 8th of August 1783, when he returned with water, in the presence of his brother, of his two sisters, and the servants, as they were preparing to dress for church. It was then he was seized with shiverings, tremors in his arms and legs, and said, in a hurrying voice, "Lord God! This is amazing! Where have I been all this time?"

"At this moment a vein in the crown of his head opened of itself, and there fell out about six drops of blood; another vein opened at the extremity of the right nostril; another at the chin; and there ran, as if from both ears, nearly as much blood.

"Nearly about this time he also recovered his speech, spoke what he wished, had his perfect understanding, called by their names all those who were in or out of the house, and whom he had known before his malady, and was astonished to find them grown so old; but he did not recognize one of those whom he had not known before his disorder, although they had appeared daily before him during its prolonged state.

"Oluf considered this accident as a mere dream, without knowing whether it had lasted a long or a short time. But what is more remarkable is, that he did not seem sensibly to have lost his memory during these 12 years, and did not recollect any thing which has passed during his malady.

"The people of the house seating themselves at table for supper, he desired to read the ordinary prayers and grace, and he performed it without much hesitation. Some days after he desired to perform his devotions, and according to the account of Dr. Henshens, he appeared to have a perfect knowledge of the articles of his faith.

"The opening of the veins mentioned, were followed by slight scars on the crown of his head, as also on the nose, and a red spot on his chin; the wound in the middle remained open a longer time, and the scar gave the nose an obliquity it had not before.

"When the patient had recovered the use of his speech, he spoke for some time with precipitation; but at the present moment in the most orderly manner. His eyes appeared somewhat disfigured; but that arises from his squinting. In all other respects he is in good health, gains corpulency and performs his daily labors.

"Scarcely had Oluf Olusson recovered his health, than I was informed of his extraordinary malady; but its singularity induced me to take the most minute and well authenticated information ere I laid it before the royal academy. These details, therefore, are equally remarkable & true."

Such is the fact, of which we shall not probably meet with a similar case. However, the natural means by which the sudden cure was accomplished, is not so inconceivable. Hippocrates had foreseen the probability in head pains of an analogous kind, although not followed by that state of stupor or absolute inertia.

From the BOSTON CENTINEL.

MR. RUSSELL,

"The *Quadrants* of Europe, at the last dates, were discussing the subject of the relinquishment, by the English, of the island of Malta, in exchange for that of Lampadusa.—This, it is said, has been proposed indirectly by the French; and should three be a change of ministry in England, will probably be acceded to by the English. The island in question not being generally known, and having lately, in the perusal of a scarce & valuable work, seen a particular description of it, I send you the article for the information of your political readers; and am, yours, &c. PUBLIUS.

A PROJECT of the late Prince Potemkin, of purchasing from a private proprietor the islands of Lampadusa and Linofa in the Mediterranean; and obtaining the Sovereignty from the Court of Naples.

Whether any overture was made to the court of Naples, respecting this object, I do not know. The project was drawn up, some time after Minorca was taken by the French, and was much approved of by prince POTEMKIN, as well as by the empress. The following particulars were extracted from the original paper in his possession. It was probably laid aside when the king of Naples consented to receive the Russian fleet into his ports in Sicily.

It was proposed to establish an order of knighthood, similar to that of Malta, for Russians and Greeks, but proofs of ancient nobility were not to be required. The particular institution of the order I never saw; but the empress was to be grand master, and the governor of the island for the time being, her deputy.

LAMPEDOSA.

[The following is the description of Lampadusa, extracted from EATON'S "Survey of Turkey."

Description of the island of Lampadusa. This island is in Africa, in 35 degrees & 30 minutes latitude; it is about 12 miles long and five and eight broad; it is flat, exceedingly fertile, and has plenty of water; the sea on the south side is not very deep, & a vessel may anchor at a considerable distance from land; to the north it is deep all round, and the shore very bold. There is a rock a league from the w. s. w. point, but it is easily known, and may be remarked: a ship may sail safely between it and the land. Three leagues off there is a high great round rock in the sea, which is a good mark. To the south there is an exceedingly fine bay, where vessels may anchor in fifteen to eighteen fathoms water, shut in from all winds except the south and south-west; the bottom is a soft sand. There is a great abundance of fish in this bay.

The shore may be easily defended all round by forts and entrenchments. At the bottom of the bay is a creek, which is capable of being made a very fine harbor, and at a small expence, nature having already done the greatest part of the work. The entrance is from s. s. w. There are fifteen fathoms water at its mouth, ten in the middle, which gradually decreases to six, and at the extremity there is only one fathom. To the left, half way up the creek, there is a point which projects half across it, behind which small vessels may anchor with safety, when the wind blows strong directly into the harbor, at which time there is a great swell in other parts of it. To the left, from the entrance to the port where there is ten fathoms water, there is a shallow bay, land locked, in which there are only three to five feet water, with a soft sandy bottom; this bay may be shut up with a temporary wall, and the bay sunk to any depth, at a small expence, and continued a great way

*Eaton's Survey of the Turkish Empire.

ient had recovered the
spoke for some time with
at the present moment
manner. His eyes ap
disfigured; but that ar
inting. In all other re
ood health, gains corpo
ms his daily labors.

Oluf Olufson recovered
I was informed of his
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al academy. These de
are equally remarkable &

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a similar case. How
means by which the sud
omplished, is not so in
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TON CENTINEL.

e Quiaunes of Europe,
were discussing the sub
quishment, by the Eng
of Malta, in exchange
dosa:—This, it is said,
ed indirectly by the
ld three be a change of
nd, will probably be ac
nglish. The island in
generally known, and
e perusal of a scarce &
en a particular descrip
you the article for the
ir political readers; and
PUBLIS.

late Prince Potemkin's, of
private proprietor the island
Linosa, in the Mediterrane
the Sovereignty from the

erture was made to the
respecting this object, I
project was drawn up,
norca was taken by the
much approved of by
as well as by the emp
ing particulars were ex
ginal paper in his pos
ably laid aside when
consented to receive the
is ports in Sicily.
to establish an order of
to that of Malta, for
is, but proofs of ancient
be required. The par
the order I never saw;
as to be grand master,
the island for the time

EDOSA.

the description of Lam
om Eaton's "Survey

island of Lampedosa.

Africa, in 35 degrees &
; it is about 12 miles
ht broad; it is flat, ex
and has plenty of water;
side is not very deep, &
a at a considerable dis
the north it is deep al
very bold. There is
the w. s. w. point, but
and may be remarked
y between it and the
s off there is a high
the sea, which is a good
there is an exceeding
vessels may anchor in
athoms water, shut in
t the south and south
a soft sand. There is
fish in this bay.
e easily defended all
ntrenchments. At the
s a creek, which is ca
a very fine harbor, and
nature having already
art of the work. The
w. There are fifteen
mouth, ten in the mid
decreases to six, and
e is only one fathom
re the creek, there is
s half across it, behind
ay anchor with safety,
s strong directly into
time there is a great
it. To the left, from
ort where there is ten
s a shallow bay, land
ere are only three to
a soft sandy bottom
t up with a temporary
nk to any depth, at a
continued a great way
the Turkish Empire.

island, so as to form a large port
ships of any draught of water, the land
g but a little above the surface of the
and of a proper kind to admit of
Docks may also be formed by sim
excavating the earth. The surface of
bay is never more than ruffled by the
violent gales of wind.

the entrance of the creek or port is 90
fms broad and an half a mile in length;
the right hand shore is a rock and near it
a hill of stone with a church on it; this
hill fortified would defend the harbor &
the land.

Vessels may anchor in the bay all the
summer; and in winter when too violent a
comes on from the south or south-
they may go to the north round the
and keep in as close under shore as
please; when the wind has changed,
may safely run in; they may also bear
for Linosa, about twenty mile dis
and which lies exactly in the direction
winds blow. The coast of Linosa is
bold that ships may fasten on shore;—
large vessels however are not more expos
at Lampedosa than in the road of Leg
horno.

There are only ten or fifteen inhabitants
on the island: They are Maltese; one of
them is a priest, and they have a passport
of protection from France. The Barbary
cruisers go often into this port as well as
the Maltese vessels, and ships which come
from Turkey with the plague on board, un
less the sickness has ceased, when they re
turn to Turkey, and thus save their ships
and cargoes from being burnt, which would
be the case were they to go into any har
bor where there is a quarantine.

The situation of Lampedosa is the most
advantageous possible; it is 100 miles from
Susa, in Barbary, from Gorgenti in Sicily,
and from the great port of Malta; 600
from Toulon, from Algiers, and the en
trance into the Archipelago; from Gibralt
ar, Alexandria and Constantinople, 950;
from Tripoli, Tunis, and the south point of
Sicily, 610 miles.

MONTEGO BAY. [Jan.] Sept. 21.

The Jamaica Courant of Monday last
contains the following paragraphs:
"His majesty's schooner Netley, in 20
days from Barbadoes with dispatches
to admiral Dacres, anchored at Port Royal
on Saturday.

"We understand her dispatches mention
the disastrous fate of the four line of battle
ships which left Port Royal on the 20th of
June. They had experienced a severe hu
ricane, which had in some degree injured
the whole of them; but particularly the Cen
taur, which had become very leaky, and
lost her main and mizen masts, and was in
danger, had the elemental conflict lasted
much longer, of going to the bottom. The
Atlas, one of their number had arrived at
Barbadoes, and the remaining three, the
Eagle, St. George, and Centaur, bore away
for Halifax.

"The Princess Charlotte and Seine fri
gates, as also the Blanche's tender, had ar
rived at Barbadoes. The latter was not
competent to give any relation of what had
become of the Blanche, having been un
able to come up with her, as they did not
leave Port Royal at the same time.

"The seamen on board the shipping at
the above island, are stated to have been
very unhealthy; a malignant fever had
broke out on board the Atlas, which swept
off forty seven of her crew in the space of
four nights.

"Previous to the departure of the Net
ley, a report prevailed that one of the Brit
ish commanders had fallen in with a
French squadron, and captured three of
their vessels, but the Packet not having ar
rived, and no particular information receiv
ed from Europe, to give the semblance of
probability to such a tale, the rumour was
discredited.

"On Saturday the American schooner
Columbia, Mindewell, from Port Antonio,
bound to Norfolk, loaded with rum, captur
ed by a French privateer, and afterwards
re-captured by the Racoon, arrived at Port
Royal."

KINGSTON, (Jam.) Sept. 14—28.

The American schr. Nantasket, Darrell,
which sailed on the 12th inst. for Charles
ton, put back on Tuesday in distress.

In such eminent risk of being captured
is every vessel that quits port at the present
moment, that, the premium of insurance
from Kingston to Port Antonio is advanc
ed to the exorbitant rate of 12 1-2 per
cent a circumstance unparalleled in the an
als of this island!

The American schooner William and
Mary, condemned some time ago in the
admiralty court, on account of illicit traffic,
has been purchased for his majesty's ser
vice, and commissioned. She is now nam

ed the Sandwich, and is to have 12 guns
and seventy men. Lieut. Fitton, late of the
Gipsy, is appointed to command her.

A slight shock of an earthquake was felt
here and in the mountains of Port Royal
and St. Andrew, about half past 11 o'clock
on Tuesday forenoon.

NEW-YORK. November 7.

Captain Driggs, who arrived at this port
yesterday from Bahamas, has handed to
us the following statement, for publicati
on.

"On our passage from St. Thomas to
Long Island, Bahamas, we were boarded
on the 7th Oct. in latitude 21, 45, long.
70, 37, by a French privateer mounting one
gun & about fifty men, & our papers and log
book sent on board the privateer. They
then returned took me prisoner, and put
me in irons. The captain of the privateer
with a detachment of his men came on
board the Mercury and began to plunder.
They tore the colors to pieces, drove the
second mate and myself out of the cabin
with their cutlasses, beat the people, broke
down part of the bulk head, and robbed the
vessel of goods and money to the amount
of four thousand eighty five dollars. A
mong the articles taken were two casks of
claret, one hundred and forty three gallons
of rum, three barrels of beef, two do. of
bread, four hundred ropes of onions, one
small boat and oars, three boxes of raisins,
one box of candles, two muskets, seven
cases of gin, two barrels of sugar, four
hundred weight of coffee, a bag of half joes
worth 2440 dollars, fifty dollars in silver,
two dozen pair of stockings, 150 cwt. of
rigging and spun yarn, sixteen pots of jel
ley, a live hog, two dozen fowls, 2 quad
rants, all our sail needles, steel yards, pump
leather, crockery ware, pitch pot and pitch,
the speaking trumpet, and the cook's grid
iron, laddle and kettle. They took also
my clothing to the value of eighty two dol
lars, from the mate his clothing and other
articles worth one hundred and twenty
two dollars, and robbed the crew of cloath
ing &c. to the amount of about one hun
dred dollars. They carried off every thing
that was valuable; and such things as they
thought not worth the trouble of carrying
off, they took a savage pleasure in throw
ing overboard. We expected they would
have robbed us of our best bower cable;
they seemed much to desire it; but it was
bent, and their boat was too much crowded
and too small to be able to carry it."

BALTIMORE, Nov. 8.

Obediah Williams, alias W. Thompson,
for some time confined in prison for vari
ous offences, and condemned to suffer death
this day, was brought under the gallows be
fore an immense concourse of people, who
had assembled on the occasion. About 5
minutes before he was to be launched into
eternity, an order arrived from the gover
nor, commuting his punishment to 15 years
hard labor on the roads.

NORFOLK November 5.

Yesterday arrived in Hampton Roads,
the United States frigate Congress, captain
Decatur, 40 days from Tangiers. Mr.
Winn the purser, with whom we convers
ed, informs, that Dr. Davis, our consul,
with an ambassador and suite from the Bey
of Tunis, are on board—that the Constella
tion is now under the command of capt.
Stewart, and had sailed three days before
the Congress for the United States—that
the Essex was commanded by capt. Camp
bell—and that the Adams was daily expect
ed at Gibraltar, bound home—Mr. W. says
a coppered ship from Nantz in 40 days, an
chored in Hampton Roads as he was com
ing to town.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 11.

The President of the United States has
issued his Exequatur recognizing I. F.
Eckard, Esq. as his Danish majesty's Con
sul for the states of New Jersey, Pennsylva
nia, Delaware and Maryland.

SPANISH TREATY.

In compliance with the promise in our
last, we subjoin the 17th article of the
"Treaty of Amity, Limits and Navigati
on," between the king of Spain and the
United States, ratified at San Lorenzo el
Real, the 27th of Oct. 1795. It is in the
following words:

ARTICLE XVII.

"To the end that all manner of dissen
sions and quarrels may be avoided and
prevented on the one side and the other, it
is agreed that in case either of the parties
hereto should be engaged in a war, the
ships and vessels belonging to the subjects

or people of the other party must be fur
nished with sea letters or passports ex
pressing the name, property and bulk of
the ship, as also, the name and place of ha
bitation of the master or commander of
said ship, that it may appear thereby that
the ship really and truly belongs to the sub
jects of one of the parties, which passports
shall be made out and granted according
to the form annexed to this treaty. They
shall likewise be recalled every year; that
is, if the ship happens to return home with
in the space of a year. It is likewise a
greed that such ships being laden, are to
be provided not only with passports as a
bove mentioned, but also with certificates
containing the several particulars of the
cargo, the place whence the ship sailed,
that so it may be known whether any for
bidden or contraband goods be on board
the same; which certificates shall be made
out by the officers of the place whence the
ship sailed, in the accustomed form; and
if any one shall think it fit or advisable to
express in the said certificates the person
to whom the goods on board belong, he
may freely do so; without which requisites
they may be sent to the ports of the other
contracting party, and adjudged by the
competent tribunal, according to what is a
bove set forth, that all the circumstances of
this omission having been well examined,
they shall be adjudged to be legal prizes,
unless they shall give legal satisfaction of
their property by testimony entirely equi
valent."

By this article it appears that it became
the duty of our government, as soon as
Spain was known to be involved in war, to
give information to the merchants, of the
conditions upon which commerce with the
enemies of that government might safely be
carried on, and to furnish the officers of
the customs in the respective ports with the
forms of the passports and certificates stu
pulated in the treaty, and to make it public
ly known that without these documents e
very vessel falling in with a Spanish cruiser,
would be liable to capture and confiscation
as legal prizes.

Instead of this our administration have
been looking on, apparently indifferent spec
tators, and seeing vessel after vessel seized
and confiscated, and the first information
which our merchants get of the cause of
these captures is from the other side of the
water; and behold it turns out, that from
sheer neglect in our government these ves
sels are all lawful prizes, by express stipula
tion of treaty. Under these circumstances
our merchants would do well to risk no
more property within reach of the Spanish
cruisers, until government shall see fit to
furnish the requisite passports.

What will the flatterers of the adminis
tration say now, when it appears that all the
indignation which has been expressed a
gainst the conduct of Spain, ought to be di
rected against our own government, and
that all the losses, which are so severely
felt, have been a wanton sacrifice, either
by the ignorance or the indifference of those
who are richly paid for protecting our rights
and who are solemnly sworn to perform the
duties imposed upon them by the constitu
tion and the laws? [U. S. Gaz.]

ROBERT CALDER.

At the store formerly occupied by John
Horsburgh, in King Street, has just received,
via New York, a handsome and well selected
assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Which he will dispose of very low for cash.
7 8 and 4-4 Irish Linens Colored black Crapes &
7 8 11 8 & 6 4 checks Pique Gauze
Plains and Serges Peelings and Ribbans
Flannels and Blankets Scotch White Thread
Friszes and Coatings Colored, Marking and
Clothes and Cammeres Flots do.
Superfine London Cloths Ladies Habit Shirts
Patent cord waistcoating Black Cotton Hose
Swandown do. Silk & Leather Gloves
Velvets & Fancy Cords Pie Nic Silk do.
Brown Hollands, Leghorn Banners
Russia Sheetings Colored Plush Hats and
Calicoes and Chintzes Bonnets
White & colored Cam Italian Lute Strings
brick Mullin Wildbores and Bomba
Chambray do. zettis
Laced and striped Camb Men's Lamb Wool Hosi
rick do. Cotton and Worsted do.
Laced & plain Leno do. Brazer Gloves
Leno Handkerchiefs and Madras and Pollicat
Veils Handkerchiefs
Jaconet and Cambric White Linen do.
Shawls Long Lawn
D malk & other Silk do. Silk and Cotton Sof
Camels Hair & Chintz pendors
do. Best London made Hats,
Rutland Net &c. &c. 1w
Alexandria, Nov. 11

EDUCATION.

A FEW boys can be admitted into
the Academy. The number is not to
exceed thirty in each room.
November 11 2aw3t

PUBLIC SALE.

On Wednesday next the 13th inst. at
11 o'clock, will be sold at the house of Mr.
WILLIAM WILSON, on O'Connell Street, his
Household & Kitchen FURNITURE,
PLATE, &c.

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Mahogany Dining, Breakfast and Card Tables,
Do. Bedsteads with Curtains,
Do. Drawing room Chairs, with two sets
of Covers,
Do. Settees, a Sideboard, Liquor Cases
and Coolers, Knife Cases,
Common and Passage Chairs,
Beds and Bedding; Table Linen,
Looking Glasses, Girandoles, &c.
Window Curtains; China Ornaments, &c.
Table and Tea China; Books, &c.
Two large silver waterers, Bread Baskets, Cas
ters, Candlesticks, Snuffers and Snuffer trays,
Butter boats, Salt cellars, Table, Dessert, Soup,
and Tea spoons, silver handled Knives and Forks,
ALSO
Several NEGROES, if not previously disposed of,
among which are

Two Good Seamen:

A credit of sixty days will be given to all per
sons purchasing fifty dollars worth or upwards by
giving a negotiable note with an approved indor
er.

P. G. Marteller.

Nov. 10.

dis.

For BOSTON,

THE SCHOONER

P O L L Y,

Ebenezer Scudder, Master,

Will sail on Sunday next, and will take a few
barrels of Flour on freight if immediate applica
tion is made to

Lawson & Fowle.

Who have now landing from said Schooner, and
for Sale,

20 qr. casks Malaga Wine, of a superior quality
50 boxes Mould and Dipt Candles
50 do. fresh Chacoate
100 Bolts heavy Ravens Duck, suitable for Bay
Craft Sails

ON HAND,

Young Hyfin } TEAS, of the latest
Hyfin Skin } Importation
Cognac } BRANDY
Barcelona }
Holland Gin
V d i Wine
Brown Soap
Russia and Ravens Duck
American Sewing Twine
1000 pieces Yellow Nankeen, intitled to de
benture
Mens coarse Shoes.
November 11. d

GERMAN GOODS.

The Subscriber has just received a
consignment of the following GOODS, which
will be sold on advantage as terms or bartered
for good Coffee, or first quality Maryland To
bacco:

150 pieces Checks and Stripes }
75 do. Listadoes } Entitled
100 do. round Dowlass } to
30 do. white yaro Dowlass } Drawback.
250 do. do. Britanias }
100 do. white Platillas }
50 do. brown do. }

A quantity of German home made Linens,
Sheeting D wlafls, Dowlass, Boccuilloa
and Quadruple Sil has, Bed buntings, Checks,
Tablecloths, Plush of various qualities and co
lours, and German calicoes and shawls.

HE HAS ALSO RECEIVED,

Milled Hosi, Kerseys, Plains, a
variety of fine and coarse Woollens, plaid silks
and shambay Mullins, Irish Linens, Flemish
Sheeting, Clover seed, and a number of other ar
ticles, which added to his former stock, makes it
very complete.

ANTHO Y C. CAZENOVE.

November 11.

co1w

Isaac Robbins, & Co.

LOWER END OF KING STREET,

Have just received per the schooner Harmo
ny, from New York,

And now opening, an assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Suited to the present season; which they will
dispose of at reduced prices —AL O

In addition to their former assortment of

GROCERIES,

WINES,

TEAS,

ALLIUM,

COPPERAS,

INDIGO,

SALT PETRE, &c. &c.

November 11.

d3t e 3t.

Bank of Potomac, Oct. 7. 1815.

Notice is hereby given the Stock
holders in the Bank of Potomac, that an ex
ecution for twelve Directors for the ensuing year,
will be held at the court house, in the town of
Alexandria, on MONDAY, the 11th day of
November next.

By order of the President and Directors,

Charles Page, Cashier.

October 7.

d3w

JAMES KENNEDY, SEN.

KING-STREET,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has received from LEE & Co's Patent and Family Medicine Store, New-York, a fresh assortment of the following

Valuable Medicines,

Which are in high esteem and general use throughout the United States, many of them being sold cheaper than in the drugs of which they are compounded could be purchased at a retail store.

TAKE NOTICE

That J. Kennedy, Sen. is appointed the only agent for ALEXANDRIA.

DR. HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,

A sovereign remedy for Colds, Obsolete Coughs, Asthma, Catarrhs, Sore Throats, and approaching Consumptions.

To Parents who may have children afflicted with the HOOPING COUGH,

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it is an immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable. The Elixir is so perfectly agreeable and the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

From LUTHER MARTIN, Esq. Attorney-General of the State of Maryland.

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself used it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir, as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN,

Mr. Abijah Henry, Bridge-street, Baltimore, was cured by one bottle of Hamilton's elixir of a very complicated disorder, occasioned by a severe cold caught several months ago. He breathed with the greatest difficulty, and was often thrown into weakening sweats when he attempted to walk any distance, and his voice would frequently fail in such a degree that he could only attempt to whisper. He has been upwards of six weeks without a return of his complaints and desires to give this public testimony in favor of his invaluable medicine.

Dr. Hamilton's

GRAND RESTORATIVE,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile indiscretions—residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution—the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other delusive or intemperate—unhealthy or excessive use of mercury—the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life—bad lyings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparalleled in the cure of

Nervous Disorders,	Violent cramps in the
Consumptions,	stomach and back,
Losses of spirits,	Indigestion,
Loss of appetite,	Melancholy,
Impurity of the blood,	Gout in the stomach,
Hysterical affections,	Pains in the limbs,
Inward weakness,	Relaxations,
Seminal weaknesses,	Involuntary emissions,
Fluorbus (or whites)	Obtuse gleets,
Barrenness,	Impotency, &c. &c.

In cases of extremity, where the long prevalence and obduracy of disease has brought on a general impoverishment of the system, excessive debility of the whole frame, and a wasting of the flesh, which no nourishment or cordial could repair, a perseverance in the use of this medicine has performed the most astonishing cures.

HAMILTON'S ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD,

A safe and effectual remedy for gout, rheumatism, palsy, sprains, bruises, pains in the face and neck, &c. And has performed more cures in the above complaint than all the other medicines ever before made public.

From Dr. Weatherburn,

Wythe county, Virginia.

GENTLEMEN,

I purchased at your shop the preparations you call Hamilton's Essence, or Extract of Mustard, which I believe has perfectly removed a chronic rheumatism (of that kind named sciatica, or of the hip joint) under which I had labored for a long time, and which had baffled every article in the Materia Medica, and every mode of treatment received into practice for the cure of this obstinate disease. If you think this letter useful you are at liberty to make it public.

Yours, &c.

W. WEATHERBURN.

John Hoover, rope maker, South Second Street, between Mary and Christian Streets, Philadelphia, voluntarily swears to the following, namely:

That his wife, Mary Hoover, was so severely afflicted with a violent rheumatism, very dangerously situated the consequence of a severe cold after lying in, as to be confined to her bed for several weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehension of remaining a cripple for life, notwithstanding the most respectable medical advice was followed, and every probable remedy attempted: when seeing several cures of cures performed by Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard, they were procured from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South Second Street. The first application enabled her to walk across the room, and the use of one bottle restored her to her usual state of health and strength.

JOHN HOOVER.

Sworn and subscribed before

EBENEZER FERGUSON, Esq]

One of the justices of the peace for Philadelphia county.

HAMILTON'S

WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,

Which have within four years past cured upwards of one hundred and twenty thousand persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from worms, and from obstructions or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever of similar title, to commonly complained of as operating with violence, on the contrary, a particular excellence of this and ready in being suited to every age, and constitution &c. contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and is

so mild in its operation that it cannot injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the tenderest infant of a week old, and no worms exist in the body, but will, with one pan or grating, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders. They are particularly efficacious in carrying off all gross humors and corruptions; feverish and bilious complaints, and the safest and mildest purgative that can be used on the occasion.

Description of Worms, and the symptoms by which they are known.

Worms which infest the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz. the Terebra or large round worm, the Ascarides, or small saw worm, the Cucurbitaria, or short flat, white worm, and lastly, the Tænia or tape worm, so called from its resemblance to tape; this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—it is most hurtful and most difficult to cure.

A dose of this medicine attending worms, are disagreeable breath, especially in the morning, and corrupted gums—itching in the nose and about the face—Convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes privation of speech—Starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep—Irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food, and sometimes voracious—Purging, with slimy and foetid stools—Vomiting—Large and hard belly—Pains and flocks at the stomach—Pains in the head and thighs, with lowness of spirits—Slow fever, with small and irregular pulse—A dry cough—Excessive thirst—Sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms should have immediate recourse to Hamilton's worm destroying lozenges, which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

A dose of this medicine given occasionally during the warm season will effectually prevent the vomiting and purging of children, a dreadful disorder which annually destroys thousands of the infant part of our cities. It is likewise the mildest and most certain remedy known and has restored to health and strength a great number when in advanced stages of this fatal complaint. Particular and plain instructions are given for every part of the necessary treatment in such cases.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerness, having a pleasing appearance, and an agreeable taste.

CASES OF CURES—

By Hamilton's

WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,

(Selected from thousands) the authenticity of which any person may ascertain either by letter or personal application.

TAPE WORM.

Mr. SAMUEL FULLER, Inn Keeper, on the Harford road, ten miles from Baltimore, began about twenty months ago to be grievously afflicted with a tape worm, which increased fast in size and strength, so as to excite the most horrid sensations by his writhing motions and intolerable pains, resembling the gnawing and tearing of his bowels, which deprived him of his necessary sleep, and caused such dreadful apprehensions as cannot be conceived but by one in a similar situation—His appetite wasted rapidly, and with that his strength, so that he was unable to attend to any business—when he heard of some excellent cures performed by Hamilton's worm lozenges, he took a large dose, which brought away about FOUR YARDS of the worm (now in the possession of Lee & Co.) but a renewal of his pains soon convinced him that this monstrous reptile had recovered its first vigor—Application was made to Lee & Co. for more of their medicine, with their advice, from which resulted the total expulsion of his formidable enemy, in several pieces, which he supposed to be SIX or EIGHT YARDS more. A few months have since elapsed, and Mr. Fuller is now in perfect health. The above facts are well known to a numerous circle of his neighbors, and himself will gratify any who may wish to make further inquiries on the subject. Although Hamilton's worm lozenges produce such powerful effects, when necessary, yet they are perfectly innocent and mild in their operation on the human body, even taken in large doses, as Mr. Fuller will testify—their particular mildness is abundantly evident in innumerable cures of infants.

Communicated by Dr. John Spangler, York town, Pennsylvania.

Letter from the reverend Mr. JOHN MOLTHER, minister of the Moravian church, in York town, York, January 4th, 1802.

DEAR SIR,

Dr. Hamilton's lozenges have been recommended to me as a very adequate means for the cure of children afflicted with worms. I procured a box for the use of my family, to try whether by means of this medicine I might be enabled to gain a point, which, to accomplish, different other means had proved abortive. My eldest boy had a very sickly appearance, was very restless at night, grew leaner from time to time; in short, he seemed to be in a precarious state of health, which would yield to none of the medicines administered, until I gave him two doses of lozenges, agreeably to the directions, which carried off a substance to all appearance a mere mucus but upon close inspection quite replete with very small living animals. Not one of the sort of worms which usually afflict children came from him. Since that period he grew remarkably better in health, and though lean, has got a fresh and lively complexion. Upon different occasions I have used this medicine as a purging substitute, and found it to answer exceedingly well, without bringing on any other disagreeable sensations, so often occasioned by purging medicines. Upon the which I judge this medicine to be, besides its main object, one of the most salutary means for restoring lost appetite, and promoting a proper state of digestion, by carrying off that bilious substance, which clogs the stomach and produces bad among children and adults.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN MOLTHER.

Dr. Hahn's true and genuine German Corn Plaster.

An infallible remedy for sores, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

The genuine Persian Lotion.

So celebrated among the fashionable throughout Europe, as an invaluable cosmetic perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repellent minerals (the basis of other lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing blemishes in the face and skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redness, scurfs, tetters, rings worms, sun burns, prickly heat, &c.

The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without exciting that natural, insensible perspiration

which is essential to health. Yet its salutary effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and clear, improving the complexion, and restoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handsome one more so.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

This excellent preparation comforts & strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, by absorbing all that acrimonious slime and foulness, which suffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

Dr. Hahn's genuine Eye-Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident, dislocations of rheum, dullness, itching and films on the eyes, never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small pox, measles and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of sight.

Tooth Ache Drops.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

The sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be used with perfect safety on pregnant women or on infants a week old, containing not a particle of mercury, or any other dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smell, which attends the application of other remedies.

The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

Indian Vegetable Specific.

A safe and speedy remedy for the venereal disease. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers,

IS RECOMMENDED

Dr. Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions; to restore and amend the appetite: to procure a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often attended with fatal consequences; a dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual constiveness; sickness at the stomach, and severe head ache; and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

Sold likewise by S. Pleasants, Richmond; Rofs and Douglass, Petersburg; T. Green, Fredericksburgh; G. Purdie, Smithfield; M. Jones, Suffolk; Dr. Miller, Winchester; R. Greenhow, Williamsburgh; and J. Shaw, Leesburg.

FOR SALE.

THE subscribers intending shortly to remove from Alexandria, are desirous of disposing of that valuable WAREHOUSE, at the corner of King and Patrick Streets, opposite Dancy and Mills. Those who wish to purchase will please apply to the subscribers.

R. & W. P. Richardson.

NOTICE.

THOSE persons who have claims against the subscribers are requested to bring in their accounts, and all who are indebted will be pleased to prepare for settlement.

R. & W. P. RICHARDSON.

November 8. d
N. B. A few Shares in the Bank of Potomac for sale.

One Hundred Dollars Reward

Ran away from the subscriber on the night of the 2d instant, two negro fellows, GERARD & PETER,

Gerard is about 22 years old, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, complexion not very dark, has very thick lips, stoops in his walk, is remarkable knock kneed, & his ankles very large and have the appearance of being much swollen, he is by trade a blacksmith and very active at any other work.

PETER is about the same age, about six feet high, complexion rather light, long wool, walks very erect, is a very specimen fellow, and will, no doubt, pass himself as a free man—the clothes they wore and carried off are not known, but it is supposed they will appear in better than negroes generally do, as they left all their common clothes at home. If found out of the state the above reward will be given, if found in the state Forty Dollars, and if in the county Twenty, or half for either.

W. M. ALEXANDER,
Prince William county, Virginia.

November 5

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Gen. George Washington, are requested to make immediate payment, as no further indulgence can be given—it is hoped this notice will be attended to, otherwise suits will be commenced in two months from this date.

The Executors.

November 8.

coin

C A S E,

Will be given for well secured Ground Rents—Application to be made to the PRINTER.

November 8.

costly

W O O D.

A quantity of excellent Firewood will be sold by the acre as it stands in the Forest of Washington, 4 and a half miles from Alexandria. Those desirous of being supplied during the winter, may let it remain upon the estate till the first of March. Apply to

John Ball, Agent.

Arlington, Nov. 8.

law 3w

Notice to Farmers.

THE Executors of the late John O'Donnell, of Baltimore county, in the State of Maryland, propose to offer at PUBLIC SALE, to the best bidders at Canton, in the vicinity of Baltimore city, on WEDNESDAY the 20th day of November next—

A large and valuable stock of horned Cattle and Horses.

The estate consist of several bulls and cows, imported from Europe, of their increase unmixed, and of others mixed with chosen cattle of this country; offering to the breeder an opportunity of supplying himself with a stock superior to any in this country, as the originals were selected by the best judges in England, Ireland and Holland.

The horses consist of several approved imported studs and mares of high pedigree, of their increase unmixed, and of others mixed with the best species of this country, with some farm or working horses.

A L S O,

About seventy Negroes,

Men, women and children. Fifty sheep, wagons, carts, ploughs, implements of husbandry, household furniture, and sundry other articles.

The sale will commence at ten o'clock, when the terms will be made known.

Baltimore, October 31.

dtds

TO RENT,

The Dwelling HOUSE at present occupied by William Sanford—The house is commodious and handsomely situated, with every necessary out house, and has a handsome garden in high cultivation. Apply to

Mr. Thomas Preston, or

Thomas Sanford.

October 25.

d6t co

Ten Dollars Reward.

Strayed or Stolen, from the commons of this place, on Sunday the 13th inst.

A large bright BAY HORSE, five years old, a star in his forehead, four white feet, branded on one of his buttocks, though not recollected which; a mark from the cut of a wagon whip across his buttock; also, some lumps on his back, occasioned by a saddle. The above reward will be given to any person who will deliver the horse to the subscriber, or give such information as he may be recovered.

Wm. T. Colton.

October 28.

d

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

Left the Little River turnpike road, about the 10th of September last,

A Negro Man named JACO B, belonging to the heirs of THOMAS MASON, deceased. He is about 50 years of age, well made, about 5 feet 10 inches high, dark complexion, his head tolerably grey. Whoever takes up said Negro and delivers him to me or one of the overseers on the turnpike road, near Alexandria, shall receive the above reward and all reasonable charges, by

JOSEPH POWELL, Agent

for the Little River Turnpike Company.

October 24.

The Subscriber

Wishes to RENT or SELL, the following Property, on King-Street, viz.

THE CORNER STORE, lately occupied by himself—the stand is equal to any in town for a retail store, and will be rented very cheap. Also, the HOUSE lately occupied by Doctor Hall; the house is very convenient and in good repair—this also will be rented a bargain if applied for immediately. For terms, apply to

THOMAS RICHARDS,

or in his absence to Mrs. Hutton, living on the premises.

August 8.

d6t

Wanted to Purchase,

50 well seasoned Locust or Cedar Posts, and 250 stout Chestnut RA I L S.

Apply to the Printer.

PRINTED DAILY, BY

S. S N O W D E N.